The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,033—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements must be occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th May, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Bussen, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 6th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

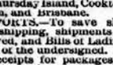
N.B.—Exports.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany for warding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th April, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Transport Service of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	Including Wines.
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 140	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers in the Company's service have First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 9 and 10 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May 1881.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1859	250	27th „
VORWAERTS	L. Marinsig	2394	450	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	330	235	131 0
To Suez	240	200	122 0
To Aden	170	120	89 0

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
Rs. 200 PER SHARE. RS. 50 PAID UP.
(No further call ever anticipated.)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following. Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

	Rs.			lbs. each.
F F	11 per barrel			lbs. each.
F F F	12	do.	do.	do.
F F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.			
F	do. 9	do.		
F F	do. 10	do.		
F F F	do. 10	do.		
F	do. 10	do.		
F F	do. 10	do.		
F F F	do. 11	do.		

Above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
Rs. 4 1 lb. canister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.
Sporting Powder Rs. 2-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.
RUPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 18, 1878. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson.	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	3503	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2735	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	5th July
— KASHGAR	2927	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson.	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change steamers at Brindisi, and those for Paris, Rome, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
NEPAUL	3336	600	J. S. Murray	20th „
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th „
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

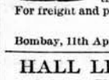
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

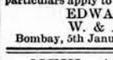


THE Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's s. s. PESHWA will sail as above on or about SATURDAY, the 7th May.

For freight and passage-money, apply to

SIGG-SULZER & Co.,
Agents, A. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th April, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	1st June
WESTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	A. O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by auction at the Mazagon Dockyard, at 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 17th May, the

S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,900 TONS, 450 H. P.,

built by the Thames Iron Works in 1863. She is fitted with compound engines by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant of 450 H. P., with cylinders 48 and 96 inches, and has tubular boilers with brass tubes. Her dimensions are, length, 314-5 feet; breadth, 38-3 feet; depth, 26-6 feet. For further particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the P. and O. Company, or to

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th April, 1881.

SCOTCH OATMEAL CAKES,
Cash Re. 0-14 and Re. 1-4 per tin.
FINEST SCOTCH GINGERBREAD,
Cash Re. 1 per Cake.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHAMPAGNE AND DISTRICT KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE KNIVES,
with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade, and electro-plated metal handles, cash Rs. 4-0.
TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES,
containing corkscrew, champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook and screw driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles, Cash Rs. 5-0 and Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.s'
SUPERIOR FINO SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per Dozen, Cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. AND POONA.

SKIN SOAPS.

Carbolic Bath Soap
is especially adapted for use during the hot season, its daily use having proved an effectual remedy for and preventive of
PRICKLY HEAT,
and other cutaneous affections caused by excessive action of the skin.

Carbolic Toilet Soap,
in boxes of 3 tablets;
CARBOLIC HOUSEHOLD SOAP,
in small bars.

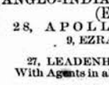
Petroleum, Petroline, Coal-Tar, and Juniper Tar-Oil Soaps.

TREACHER'S
Prickly Heat Lotion,
Per bottle Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.
And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3.
VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE.
SECOND PRODUCTION IN THE EAST OF MESSRS. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA,
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
OR
THE SLAVE OF DUTY.

NOTE.—The PIRATES OF PENZANCE was first produced at the OPERA COMIQUE, London, on the 3rd of April, 1880, and has been in every way as decided a success as any of the most popular of modern Authors, Gilbert and Sullivan.

AUTHOR—W. S. GILBERT. COMPOSER—ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

The entire Company and a part of volunteers in the cast. Chorus of Pirates, Police, and General Stanley's Daughters.

Act 1st—The Pirates' Cave on the Coast of Cornwall.
Act 2nd—The Final resting place of General Stanley's Ancestors "by Purchase."

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Ushers in attendance at 8-30. Curtain at 9. Carriages at 11-30.

DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. CASTALIA will sail positively on SATURDAY, the 7th May, for Genoa and Marseilles. She has accommodation for some first class passengers. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, May 2nd, 1881.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 142nd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1881.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a well furnished BUNGALOW in airy and healthy locality near the station and Fort. Rent moderate, apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House & Estate Agents.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against, the estate of the late 1st Class Assistant Apothecary J. P. R. THOY, 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which time no further claims will be attended to.

H. C. DOWKER, Colonel,
Commanding 3rd Cavalry H.C.
President Committee of Adjustment.
Mominabad, 30th April, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A DIVIDEND of rupees five (5) equivalent of ten shillings per share being at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1880, will be PAID at this office to the shareholders in India on and after MONDAY, the 9th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to MONDAY, the 9th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors.
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1881.

NOTICE TO H.M.'S. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a Meeting of H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, resident in the city of Bombay, will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of John Macfarlane, Esq., resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to H.M.'s Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, 2nd May, 1881.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [481 758.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned, as Managers of the above Agency, REMIT MONEY BY WIRE at current rates of exchange and at a minimum charge for the message to the United Kingdom or to any part of the Continent of Europe, whereby payments can be made to any one named at the earliest possible moment. They also remit by Drafts.

Names, addresses, paragraphs, and sentences of any *purport* are codified under cyphers, whereby these can be telegraphed by using two words.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 9, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
VISITOR: THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THESE SCHOOLS will be RE-OPENED June 1st. The house lately known as the Zenana Mission House has been rented for the Girls' School. There is ample accomodation for boarders.
For terms apply to :—
The Rev. FATHER ELLIS, St. Peter's Boys' School.
The SISTER GLADYS, St. Peter's Girls' School.

AN ASSISTANT MASTER is WANTED for the Boys' School—a good Churchman, and one who loves his vocation.

For information about the Native Christian Boarding School, apply to the Rev. FATHER PAGE.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do. Imperial Pints	„	5 4
Do. Pts	„	4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OZO

IS not an imported article, nor is it prepared according to any of the numerous formulæ in use in England or elsewhere, it is the outcome of several years of critical research and careful experiments by a distinguished English Chemist (a member of Treacher and Co.'s staff) who, during a prolonged residence in India has acquired a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the climate, which has enabled him to invent a Beverage unrivalled for its pleasant flavour and beneficial effects.

The public should be careful to ask for the genuine article "Ozo," and avoid the numerous useless imitations now being offered throughout India.

Cash, Price per Dozen Bottles, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED BEVERAGES.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO
MUNICIPALITIES, HEALTH OFFICERS, AND COLLECTORS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
To meet the wants of their numerous constituents, have secured for the present hot season a special shipment of
CALVERT'S CONCENTRATED No. 5 CARBOLIC ACID.

Guaranteed to contain 90 per cent. of CARBOLIC and CRESYLIC ACIDS.

It is free from Tar Oils and sulphuretted Hydrogen, and, being of full strength, is a most reliable Acid for disinfecting purposes.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit Rs.	A.
8 oz, fluted and capsuled Bottles	each	0	12	0
16 „ „ „	„	1	2	4
1 gallon sealed Tins	„	4	8	5
30 „ casks	per gal.	3	8	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	... CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
165 0	BORDEAUX	165 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT, and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

WE HAVE IN STOCK :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

ICE ! ICE !! ICE !!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE,
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE.

WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the new CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, Complete. Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto, on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the top of Ice Machine. Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSF & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODE) AMONIACAL ICE MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.
THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c., Rs.	175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation	250 0

N.B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanised Iron Bucket for waste, with Tap ..... Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR. Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining 160 0
RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling ..... Rs. 20 to 25 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
S. ROSE & CO. 9 RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3RD,
SECOND PRODUCTION IN BOMBAY OF THE POPULAR COMIC OPERA,
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
With the entire LOFTUS TROUPE and a host of Volunteers in the cast.
PRICES AS USUAL.
DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Adam's Furniture Polish	..	Rs.	0 12
Do. Plate Powder	..	..	0 12
Albyspere's Papers	..	..	1 0
Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap	..	..	1 0
Alcock's Porous Plaster	..	..	0 10
Allen's Hair Restorer	..	..	3 0
do. Zylobalsamum	..	..	3 8
Allen's Antifat	..	..	3 8
Antiphelic Milk	..	..	3 4
Ashton and Parsons's Phosphorine	..	..	1 8
Bayrum for the Hair	..	..	1 8
Bellock's Charcoal	..	..	1 8
do. Pastiles	..	..	1 4
Bird's Night Lights	..	..	0 12
Blair's Gout Pills	..	..	0 12
Bow's Liniment	..	..	2 0
Bragg's Charcoal	..	..	1 8
Do. do. Biscuits	..	..	0 12
Do. do. Lozenges	..	..	1 0
Branson's Coffee Essence	..	..	0 12
Bravis' Iron	2-1 and		3 0
Brompton's Cough Specific	..	..	0 14
Burnett's Disinfectant Fluid	..	..	0 12
Bunter's Nervine

NOW READY.

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Price, 8 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

RAMPART ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

WITH the exception that Reuter advises an advance of 1½d. per lb. in sheep skins at the London sales, there is nothing in the Saturday's telegrams which we have not already remarked upon.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	9,40,695
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	1,99,320
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	2,23,008
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	14,10,711
Loans	Dec.	,,	9,93,447
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	4,30,960
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	5,94,036
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	5,48,779

Although the movements are not large in amount, they are nevertheless important as showing that tendency is still towards easier money ; and if this is the case now, at what ought to be the busiest part of our season, it requires very little to show that a few weeks hence we shall see a return to comparatively low rates of discount. The Bank of Bombay rates remain unaltered, but 13-16 per cent. discount on 60 days' sight drafts on Calcutta is only 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Although, so far as we can learn, there is no change in the price of Bar Silver at home, and the position here is practically unaltered, rates in London here to-day have been weak and 1-32d. lower. It is evident that the hope of anything coming from the Silver Conference is becoming weaker day by day, and failing an impetus from that quarter, it is difficult to see where any strength is to come from. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	Is. 7 1d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	.....	Is. 7 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months sight	.....	Is. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	.....	Is. 8 1d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	.....	Is. 8 5-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,,	.....	2f. 13c.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has again been very firm, and a fair business has been done at a further slight advance in rates, Fours being quoted at Rs. 102½, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 109½. Firm as the market is at the moment, however, a great deal depends on the result of the Silver Conference in Paris. Should it come to nothing, there can be little doubt that confidence in Rupee Paper at home will be materially diminished, and it may be that holders may be inclined to realise.

SHARES.—The market continues very firm for Spinning and Weaving Companies, which are again Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share higher all round, but with this exception there are no movements of importance to note.

COTTON to-day has been dull in the extreme, and the few buyers in the market have had it pretty much their own way. A further fall of quite Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has been established, and even at that there have been many more sellers than buyers. We quote :—

Good Broach Ready	.....	Rs. 198	per candy.
Good Omra, May	.....	,, 178	,,
F. G. F. ,,	.....	,, 167	,,
G. F. ,,	.....	,, 158	,,
Good Dhollera ,,	.....	,, 182	,,
F. G. F. do.	.....	,, 175	,,
G. F. ,,	.....	,, 170	,,

SEEDS.—Rapeseed is unchanged in value ; but Linseed is quieter, and is now quoted at Rs. 6-2 per cwt. ready.

WHEAT is in active request at Rs. 32½ for Soft White ready and Rs. [illegible] for Hard. Arrivals are considerably above the parity of home values, but the enormous forward contracts for May delivery look like preventing any decline in values.

FREIGHTS are not materially altered. For Liverpool and other ports ready shipment is unchanged, and there is still a strong demand for May loading both for ship and steam tonnage, with nothing offering.

PIECE-GOODS are dull and quite unaltered in value. The decline in Exchange may possibly intervene to prevent any further fall in values for a time, but otherwise there can be no doubt that the tendency is in that direction.

COALS are firm at previous values with no sellers to arrive and from first hands.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 30th April as compared with the statement issued on the 23rd April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 23. Rs.	April 30. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at this Office	16,26,048	19,66,741
Do. do. at Branches	11,47,024	13,46,344
Other Deposits	2,39,35,027	2,41,58,025
Post Bills	25,006	22,955
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,26,426	2,17,902
	4,17,59,580	4,29,11,977
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	68,95,902	83,06,613
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,35,108	12,68,581
Loans, on Security of do	91,27,968	81,34,531
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,728	5,079
Bills Discounted	1,20,41,509	1,16,10,619
Stamps	3,191	3,206
Dead Stock Rs. 5,18,631		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,15,000		
	3,33,631	3,33,631
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,17,721	8,01,757
Cash and Currency Notes	1,18,99,741	1,21,47,970
Cash and Currency Notes	4,17,59,580	4,29,11,977

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Perim, 1,015 tons, Captain W. C. Smith, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lord Collingwood, 1,133 tons, Captain W. T. Ashly, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kathleen, bound to Bombay, arrived at Suez with propeller broken, and will remain at Suez to replace it.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 677 tons, Captain S. Davidson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras (23rd April) with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Peshwa, 1,339 tons, Captain J. Carson, which arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Coast and Calcutta brought a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE steamer John Pender, 706 tons, Captain W. Parkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez (16th April) with a quantity of telegraph cable. She will proceed to sea to work the cable.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 547 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Karrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Ziffo, Mr. B. Narayen, and 173 deck.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. G. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Kutch with a general cargo and 213 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with a general cargo and 127 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	John Peuder	Parkins	Suez, April 16.
	Arabia (s)	Davison	Madras, April 23.
2	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	London, April 1.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Karrachee, April 29.
	Rhoda	Legg	Liverpool, Nov. 18.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Cutch, April 30.

DEPARTURES

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	L. Collingwood (s)	Ashby	Dunkirk.
	Perim	Smith	London.
	Geelong (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta.
	Liddesdale (s)	Arkley	St. Nazaire.
	Narcissus	McIntosh	Dunkirk.

The steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearances yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lizzie English, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Britannia, to Liverpool.
Ship Howden, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

April.	ARRIVALS.		
26	Janet Cowan	Kerr	Liverpool, Dec. 11.
	Bayard	Higgens	London, Nov. 21.
27	Swordsman (s)	Borisse	Zanzibar, April 7.
	Huzara (s)	Louis	Bombay April 6.
28	Legislator (s)	Burleig	Liverpool, March 23.
	Shahzada (s)	Budd	Bombay, April 14.
	Sea Witch	Drew	New York, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.—Steamer Chupra Scootra and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ship Tanasserim.
April 26.—Barque Portia.
April 28.—Barque James Aikin.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 7 Orenoque, Schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
9 Dragon, H. M. ss, Hulton, from Bombay.
15 Shah Jehan ship, Williams, from Chittagong.
15 Futtal Razak, ss, Nacoda, from Malabar.
15 Punjaub, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
15 Laclochetorie, F. Corvete, Vallon, from Red Sea.
15 Hisson, ss, Batte, from Red Sea.
17 Shadwan, ss, Willis, from Penarth.
19 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Venice.
20 Scotland, ss, James, from Manilla.
20 Bellingham, ss, Gray, from Calcutta.
20 Arcot, ss, Clarke, from Kurrachee.
20 Creuse, F. T. ss, Michelin, from Toulon.
21 Navarino, ship, Burkitt, from Calcutta.
21 Menzaleh, ss, Mearns, from Cardiff.
21 Sandal, ss, Kennedy, from Cardiff.
21 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Maccalla.
22 Kangra, ss, James, from London.
22 Chioggia, It G. B. ss, Preve, from Assab.
23 John Pender, ss, Perkins, from Suez.
23 Alice Otto, ss, Oliver, from Pondicherry.
23 Renfrew, ss, Steel, from Rangoon.
23 Sherborne, ss, Page, from Mangalore.
24 Corinth, ss, Holloway, from Cardiff.
24 Valencia, ss, Larrinaga, from Manilla.
24 Nyanza, ss, Lycett, from Bombay.
24 Albula, ss, Clarke, from Bombay.
25 Bengal, ss, Brodie, from Bombay.
25 Helena, ss, Swinden, from Bombay.
25 Hampshire, ss, James, from Rangoon.
25 Tweed, H. M. G. B. ss, Cary, from Sheerness.
25 Esk, H. M. ss, Napier, from Sheerness.
25 Daring, H. M. ss, Eliott, from Suez.

DEPARTURES.

19 Surat, ss, Breeze, to Bombay.
20 Futtal Razak, ss, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
20 Scotland, ss, James, to Liverpool.
20 Bellingham, ss, Gray, to Genova.
21 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, to London.
22 Arcot, ss, Clarke, to London.
22 Creuse, F. T. ss, Michelin, to Bourbon.
22 Kangra, ss, James, to Calcutta.
23 Shadwan, ss, Willis, to Bassein.
23 John Pender, ss, Parkins, to Bombay.
23 Alice Otto, ss, Oliver, to Marseilles.
23 Renfrew, ss, Steel, to Copenhagen.
24 Punjab, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
24 Sherborne, ss, Page, to London.
24 Valencia, ss, Larrinags, to Liverpool.
24 Nyanza, ss, Lycett, to Antwerp.
25 Bisson, ss, Batte, to Mauritius.
25 Albula, ss, Clarke, to Dunkirk.
25 Bengal, ss, Brodie, to Dunkirk.
25 Helena, ss, Swinden, to Marseilles.
25 Hampshire, ss, James, to Malta, F. O.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Orenoque Schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
Dragon, H. M. ss, Hulton, from Bombay.
Sehah Jehan, ship Williams, from Chittagong.
Laclochetrie F. Corvete, Vallon, from Red Sea.
Menzaleh, ss, Mearns, from Cardiff.
Sandal, ss, Kennedy, from Cardiff.
Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Maccalla.
Chioggia, It G. B. ss, Preve, from Assab.
Corinth, ss, Holloway, from Cardiff.
Tweed, H. M. G. B. ss, Cary, from Sheerness.
Esk, H. M. ss, Napier, from Sheerness.
Daring, H. M. ss, Eliott, from Suez.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonese—250 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jethany ; 100 bales cotton, Govindjee Mahadewjee.
J. B. Brown—51 bales hemp. Jetha Purshotum ; 687½ cwts myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,237½ cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum.
Marina (s)—26 bales skins, Farnham and Co ; 4 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee ; 185 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 42 bales wool, Venichund Jeitadass ; 6,400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 24 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee ; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Vagjee ; 420 cwts wheat, Nowrojee Rustomjee.
Branksome Hall (s)—1,444½ cwts mustardseed, 2,100 cwts rapeseed, and 34 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 3,607½ cwts wheat, 73 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 40 bales wool, Gangjee Cutchra ; 400 cwts wheat, C. Chrystal and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co ; 60 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 1,200 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co.
Britannia (s)—300 cwts coir yarn, Tullockchund and Shapoorjee.

FOR LONDON.

Joseph Ferrin (s)—910 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewunt ; 181 cwts indigo, Khatalmull Toolaram ; 225 cwts gall and 75 cwts myrabolams, Damodur Kessowjee ; 277 cwts oilbanum, Versee Hajee ; 200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 24 bales hides, Kannahanned Nensey ; 7 bales hides, Mahamed Allana ; 16 bales hides, Natha Essa ; 220 cwts ginger, Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 90 cwts ginger, Lackmeedass Narandas ; 200 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 7 bales hides, Esmail Peerdina ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Perim (s)—30 cwts ginger, Premjee Lilladhur ; 5 bales hides, C. J. Khambatta ; 1,527 cwts wheat and 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 12 bales hides and skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co.
Surat (s)—929 bales tobacco, The P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Rufus E. Wood—100 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Camoens (s)—32,550 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cyprus (s)—6,000 cwts rapeseed and 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Shaikh (s)—10,001½ cwts wheat and 20,001 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchclutha (s)—10,826 cwts wheat and 3,000 cwts rapeseed ; Geo. Lockhart and Co. ; 2,000 cwts wheat and 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Ganges (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Collingwood (s)—1,936½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Newnham (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior (s)—537 bags coffee and 626 bags pepper, The P. and O. S. N Co.
Daphne (s)—150 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Daphne (s)—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s)—1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Sidonian (s)—1,000 cwts mowra seed, L. Singer and Co.
Tom Morton (s)—24,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Daphne (s)—300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ

Ouonah (s)—365 cwts coffee, 45 cwts ginger, and 2 pots sandalwood oil, E. L. Moolchund.
Daphne (s)—137½ cwts coffee, C. M. Misree.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 3.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will take Chamber business to-day and not the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

124-80—Jefferson B. and D—Vussonjee Jeevraj vs. Mowjee Sonderjee—Hore C. and B.
200-80—J. C. Cama—Gunjajee Kakoo Goddey vs. Raghoo Zill and another—Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

271-78—Jefferson B. and D—Khimjee Jeeva and others vs. Cassibai—Hearn C. and G.

Motion.

877-70—Crawford and B—Mithibai and others vs. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.

To be mentioned.

396-78—Payne and G.—Janardhun Ramchunder vs. The National S. and W. Company—Shapurjee and T.

For Consent Decree.

390-76—Ardesir and H—Bomanjee Framjee Cama vs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama and others—Smith and F.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Summary Suit.

140-81—Pagni and G.—Punna Durga and others vs. Mahamed Fazulbhoy and another—R. M. Sayam.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

196-80—Tobin and R.—Hajee Cassum Hajee Gunny and others vs. Khoja Dattoobhoy Ebrahim—Khunderao M.
535-80—Jefferson, B and D.—C. A. Turner vs. Gungachurn Shivapursad and others—Tobin and R.
82-81—Hore C. and B.—Sewbux Ramgopaul and other vs. Sewbux Sanutmal and another.
136-81—Ardesir and H.—J. F. Aldridge and others vs. M. Brislaver.
138-81—Payni and G.—J. Macfarlane and other vs. Purmanundass Jowandass—M. H. Khan.
144-81—Tobin and R—Dossa Kirpali vs. Virjee Purshotum and other.
145-81—In person—Nusserwanjee Pallonjee Nicholson vs. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Mody.
162-81—Ardesir and H—Tribhowandass Gungadass and another vs. Dhunbaljee and another—Payne and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Knott, Vety. Surg., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Shore, Quarter Master, 98th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.

May 2.

Cooper, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from England.
Vincent, Capt., 90th Regt., on duty, from England.
Reid, 2nd Lieut., 2-11th Regt., to join, from England
Clive, Major, R.E., on duty, from England.
Burnett, Capt., 51st Regt., to join, from England.
Leighton, Capt., 23rd Fusiliers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Flood, Surg., on sick leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, May 2, 1881.

1. The monthly meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Head-Quarters this Tuesday at 6 p. m. The attendance of all members of the Committee is particularly requested, as the matter to be discussed is of a very important and urgent nature.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JARDINE—April 30th, at Matheran, the wife of James Jardine, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ELSAM—May 2nd, at Glengarry, Mahableshwar, of typhoid fever, Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Elsam.
MOSES—May 1st, at Kay's Hall, Byculla, M. S. Moses, aged 57 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

DICKSON—COLDSTREAM—April 26th, at Christ Church, Hoshiarpur, by the Rev. D. P. Williams, M.A., Chaplain of Jullundur, William Pringle Dickson, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Lahore, to Catherine, daughter of the late John Coldstream, M. D., of Edinburgh.
FURNEAUX—YOUNG—April 26th, at St. James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, M.A., of the Cambridge Mission, the Rev. W. C. Furneaux, M.A., Chaplain of Mian Mir, to Gertrude Annie, eldest daughter of Major Gordon Young, Commissioner of Delhi.
MOLOY—TOWNSEND—April 25th, at Lahore, by the Rev. W. H. Tribe, Major Edward Molloy, 5th Goorkhas, to Mary Burnett, eldest daughter of Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend, C. B.

DEATHS.

GREEN—April 22nd, at Chunar, of cholera, Sergeant Joseph Green, late Bazaar Sergeant of Agra, aged 56 years.
CONOR—April 23rd, at Barrackpore, from a fall from his horse, Henry W. Conor, aged 37 years.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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March 24th, 1881.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

J. B.—Not authenticated.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1881.

IN another column we reproduce the article in the *Daily News* on which the telegram was founded which has been laid such hold of in India. It may be a question whether it was worth while informing us that a London paper considered the news about Skobeleff as "grave and compromising ;" but if it was, we should also have been told that what seemed to be compromised is not the good understanding between the present English Government and Russia ; not even, as we were fain to surmise, the relations between Russia and Persia : but the "stability of the Russian Government's purposes,' its power to give effect to its purposes, and possibly also its good faith. All these are matters, it will be admitted, which concern Russia a great deal more than they concern any one else. The present Government in particular have no understanding with Russia over and above the fact that they have stated in the plainest terms that they will regard any interference with Afghanistan as an unfriendly act. For the rest they are of the Duke of Wellington's opinion, that a wise statesman will receive the declarations of foreign governments—as they may be offered from time to time—neither with blind faith, nor with rooted distrust, but will not allow any such declarations to influence his own policy. As for the *Daily News*, and the significance of the change which was supposed to have come over it, our readers will see that it attached "no political importance whatever" to Skobeleff's recent movements.

THE merchants of Manchester, who are closely watching the progress of mill industry in Bombay, will be grieved to find that, in spite of factory legislation, in spite of the efforts made by the Government of India (as witness its recent action in the exemption of *dhootis* and *dhooti*-bordered cloths from duty), to afford direct protection to Manchester against Bombay, Bombay mills have not been strangled. On the contrary, with such natural advantages as India possesses in the abundance of the raw material close at hand, and in the cheapness of labour to work with, she is able to hold her own in a season of cheap food and a good year all round. We are just now passing in Bombay through what may be called the "dividend" period of our mill industry, when millowners place before their shareholders the net results of the past half-year's working in the shape of the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts, and exchange ideas with their proprietary as to the sums to be divided among them, and the future prospects of their investments. The accounts submitted now are, it should be noted, for the six months which ended with the 31st December, 1880. In almost all cases, except perhaps in the single and singular case of the Dhurumsey Mills, shareholders have reason to be satisfied with the results of the half-year's working. All well-conducted mills have paid handsome dividends to their shareholders. The Petit Mills, for instance, have paid Rs. 75 per share of Rs. 1,000 ; the Oriental Mills divide Rs. 40 per share of 625 ; the Morarjee Gokuldas, Rs. 60 ; the Jewraj Baloo, Rs. 60 ; the New Great Eastern, Rs. 60 ; the Sassoon Mills, Rs. 65 ; the National Mills, Rs. 60 ; the Sunderdas, Rs. 50 ; the Sholapore Mills, Rs. 50 ; the Hindustan, Rs. 50 ; the Victoria, Rs. 50 ; the Khatao Mucconjee, Rs. 45 per share of Rs. 1,000 ; the Alliance Mills, Rs. 150 per share of Rs. 2,500 ; and the Empress Mills, Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 500. On the whole the average dividend ranges from nine to fifteen per cent. on the paid-up value of each share. Irrespective of the dividends thus paid out, care appears to have been taken to carry a portion of the earnings to reserve fund account, to depreciation of machinery, towards the equalisation of dividends, and to meet many contingencies and accidents which are sure to arrive in the management of a cotton mill. All first-class mills have accordingly, to the credit of their reserve funds, sums ranging from two to eight lakhs of rupees standing under one or other names, such as fire insurance, depreciation of machinery account, engine fund, boiler fund, machinery improvement fund, &c. Another noteworthy feature of the present working of the Bombay mills is that such of them as were heavily encumbered are gradually extricating themselves from their debts and difficulties ; while those concerns which, during the crisis of 1879, some time ago had to succumb to the pressure of the times, are now owned by private capitalists, who, it appears, are in some respects far better situated with regard to the vital question of economical management than mill-owners working on the joint stock principle. As is well known, we have in our midst mills, some of which are owned and worked by private capitalists, while others are managed entirely on the joint stock principle. In the case of the latter class also there are some managed with life commissions, and others worked on the principle of payment by results or commissions in profits, gross or net. These various modes in which the cotton industry is worked in our island serve this important purpose, that they enable inquirers to compare notes and ascertain the respective merits of each system. But whether working under one system or another, it is undeniable that the past year was to all of them a year of prosperity. The productions of the mills were taken off as soon as they were ready, both for internal consumption and for foreign exports, at fairly remunerative rates. As to exports the figures of the past eleven months (1st April to the end of February), as compared with similar figures for 1878-79 and 1879-80, afford the best indication of the progress of cotton industry. The exports of Indian twist and yarn were worth 82 lakhs of rupees in 1878-79, 100 lakhs in 1879-80, and 113 lakhs in 1880-81 ; those of Indian piece-goods were worth rupees 38 lakhs in 1878-79, rupees 40 lakhs in 1879-80, and 50 lakhs in 1880-81. In these exports of yarn and cloth, Bombay had, of course, by far the largest share, her principal customer, as regards twist and yarn, being China, and as in respect to piece-goods, the eastern coast of Africa, Aden, and latterly Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Arabia. Well may the expanding outlets of Bombay industry in these directions excite the patriotic envy and regret of men like Sir Richard Temple, who would desire to see the markets along the whole shores of the Persian Gulf, South Arabia, and Eastern Africa monopolised by Manchester. But our Bombay mill-owners must not rest on their oars. If they are not sharply on the look-out, they will find Manchester ultimately gaining in the contest in a way that will make their ears tingle. For it is the gradual and insidious encroachments of Manchester that the Bombay capitalists have to guard against. One need go no further for illustration of this fact than the circumstance incidentally alluded to in the beginning of this article, namely, the exemption from duty of imported *dhootis* and *dhooti*-bordered cloths "which contain no yarn of a higher number than 30s *except in the border*, when such border, whether it is coloured, white, or grey, is not more than 4½ inch wide." The italics in the quotation are ours. They mean that *dhootis* with borders containing yarns of finer counts than the exempted limit, and whether coloured, dyed, bleached, or grey, are free from duty. Now it is well-known that in *dhootis* made in Bombay, the yarns for borders, which are of higher counts than 30s, are imported into Bombay, both coloured and dyed, and are turned into borders in our mills. These yarns, of course, pay duty on importation. But English *dhootis* with borders composed of exactly the same descriptions of yarns are duty-free, being woven with the pieces. Thus border yarns in loose bundles imported by Bombay mills to be woven with *dhootis* are subject to duty, while English *dhootis*, imported with borders of the same counts of yarns, are free. Why should there be this difference ? Why should not Bombay be placed on the same footing with respect to border yarns, whether grey or coloured, imported for weaving. Considering that border yarn of the width of 4½ inches on each side of a *dhooti* comes to about ½ the weight of the entire quantity woven in a *dhooti*, an idea may be formed of the loss to the Indian manufacturer. It is only after the new extension has been in operation among us for some weeks that mill-owners who manufacture *dhootis* have begun to perceive to what a disadvantage they are put solely for the purpose of encouraging Manchester at the expense of Bombay. The subject is one which it behoves the Mill-owners' Association to bring to the notice of Government. We have no doubt the glaring injustice of it will be so far remedied as to place Manchester or Bombay on an equal footing by making all imported *dhooti* border yarns exempt from duty.

THERE is something exceedingly pleasant to the impartial and curious student of the habits of his fellow-creatures in the annual flight of the "upper circles" to the hills. There are people who are churlish enough to grudge them their holiday ; but with such we have no sympathy. When his Excellency the Governor tarries too long at the Neilgherries, Madras lifts up her voice with lamentation and bitterness, and throwing dust upon her head, refuses to be comforted. Lofty-minded citizens of Calcutta would raze Simla even with the ground rather than it should continue the summer abode of a pleasure-loving Viceroy who yearly wastes his time there, while his Council write minutes, and his Staff imbibe pegs. In Bombay we regard things more evenly, and feel glad when men who have not shrunk from spending the rains in Poona and the cold weather in Bombay, flee to Mahableshwur to eat strawberries, and escape the heat of summer. And it is very gratifying to ordinary mortals to see how great men unbend when on the Olympian heights. It is truly exhilarating to see an Adjutant-General with his coat off running after a ball at lawn-tennis as if his life depended on it, while in the badminton shed adjoining a high ecclesiastical dignitary has worked himself up into a most unchristian rage because his partner has just missed the easiest stroke imaginable. Croquet used to exercise the minds of its devotees to an extent that seems a trifle remarkable now-a-days. Indeed, it is a legend (which may or may not be true) that once when Sir John Lawrence, during the time he was Viceroy, was playing croquet at Simla with the Bishop of Calcutta, a dispute in connection with the game arose, and grew to such a pitch that the Viceroy, in a moment of haste, actually d—d his Lordship. The shock which society sustained by this unguarded expression may be better imagined than described, and we have never heard that any one at Mahableshwur has ever been guilty of a similar indiscretion. But it will be remembered that in the croquet parties given some years back at Poona by a distinguished officer of engineers, it was considered as indecorous as talking in church if any one broke the solemnity of the game by a chance remark. But we are wandering from our subject, and getting away from Mahableshwur with its dances, its moonlight rides, its flirtations, lawn-tennis, badminton, and kindred delights. As we said before, great men unbend in the hills. Governors lay aside their pomp ; Commanders-in-Chief lock up their uniform ; Adjutants-General forget to write wiggings, and Judge Advocates gaily throw their law books at their Baboo's head and read the latest novels instead, and who would grudge them their brief holiday ? It will be over all too soon, and then once more the rigours of a climate like Poona in the rains must be faced ; offices must be opened, memos must be written calling upon everybody to give their reasons in writing for everything they have done and left undone, novels must be laid aside, and dryer works resumed ; while the regulations in regard to uniform will be enforced in all their rigour. Well, as all these things must be done, it is just as well that officials should, once a year, be able to escape to the hills, and in the relaxation of a couple of months' holiday at Mahableshwur, shake off some of the exclusiveness which in this country they are apt to acquire. It is an excellent thing for a man who has been for ten months a considerable personage to run up to a hill station and find that Sub-Lieutenant Green thinks him a great muff at lawn-tennis, and that little Miss Smith has been heard to say she hopes she may never be unlucky enough to have him as a partner again at badminton. From every point of view we are highly in favour of the annual flight from the plains.

WE understand that at the meeting of the Town Council to-day, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy will propose that Government be asked to fix the salary of Dr. Weir during his incumbency of the Acting Commissionership at Rs. 2,500 instead of Rs. 2,000 per month, as had been proposed. We feel confident that this resolution will get the free support of the Town Council, as it is sure to do of the public.

WE hear that Mr. J. Nugent is to succeed Mr. Stewart as Collector of Sattara.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 15.

LORD BEACONSFIELD is really better, and the hope may fairly be cherished now that he will recover from an attack of illness which would have killed any man of his age who did not possess an exceptionally vigorous vitality. The interest taken in his condition by all classes of the people, from the Queen to the working man, reached a climax on Tuesday, when Lord Beaconsfield had a relapse which seemed likely to prove fatal ; and this interest is not confined to the Conservative chief's political friends, for decent men of all parties cannot fail to recognize in him the most fascinating figure that has appeared on the stage of public affairs in England in our time, or to do justice to the noble qualities which have secured to him his unexampled success. But, just as there are vile partisans on the Tory side who are never tired of ascribing to Mr. Gladstone the most incredible meannesses, and who seriously believe such ridiculous charges against him as that he is an advocate for the reduction of the wine duties because he has a share in W. and A. Gilbey's business, so on the other hand there are Radical writers who have no feeling but annoyance at the fuss made about the illness of such a contemptible character as Lord Beaconsfield. I think the most brutal paragraph I have ever read in any paper was one published in Tuesday's *Echo*, in which the writer suggested that the ostentatious anxiety of the Queen and of London society about the worthless life of the Tory leader was only part of a deep-laid plot to revive public interest in a fallen cause. How strange a thing it is that so many political writers seem to be absolutely incapable of drawing the line between fair, if vehement, criticism of the conduct of public men and malignant slanders. I am not one of those who believe in the absolute purity or sagacity of either Lord Beaconsfield or Mr. Gladstone. Both are liable to err, both have no doubt committed mistakes through the promptings of that honourable ambition which is the most constant infirmity of noble minds ; but, however fiercely we may at times censure what seem to us to be their errors of policy, we can still do homage to them both as great men of whom England may well be proud Indeed, it is only because of their greatness that they are worth criticizing. The restoration of Lord Beaconsfield will be a happy event for the Conservative party, which seems to me far from likely to come to a unanimous agreement as to the choice of his successor in the leadership. Lord Salisbury's personal ambition will hardly be satisfied with the second place when any change takes place ; and yet distrust of the ex-Foreign Secretary's judgment prevails widely among Conservatives, and has been strengthened this week by the proofs which have been published of the compromising conversations which he had with M. Waddington at Berlin about the claims of France to supremacy in Tunis. It will be well, therefore, if the choice of a new leader can be postponed for a while. One of the most disagreeable incidents of the illness is the dispute that has arisen as to the alleged breach of professional etiquette committed by Dr. Quain in agreeing to consult with Dr. Kidd, who is a homœopath by reputation,

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The force marched on 30th April from Barwand, seven miles to the entrance of Khyssara Gorge, where it halted on the 1st May. Some Maliks from Hano and Khyssara have come in. All quiet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

AFFAIRS IN TUNIS.

ALGIERS, MAY 1.

Desultory fighting between the French troops and the Khroumirs still continues in Tunis.

AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Dublin has been proclaimed, and important arrests are momentarily expected.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Catholic hierarchy, declining the demands contained in their late Manifesto respecting the Irish Land Bill.

INCREASED AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 2.

A large increase of agrarian outrages is taking place in Ireland.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN TUNIS.

ALGIERS, MAY 1.

The French troops have occupied the Port of Biserta, Tunis.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay this evening.

PORT SAID, APRIL 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara left here on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Annandale left here to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	.....	4¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	84½
4½ do. do.	.....	91
3 do. Consols for account	.....	101⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872	.....	91
Bar Silver	.....	52

Arrivals.—Adirondack.

DR. KAVANAGH had an interview yesterday with the Secretary to the Government of India, and he is of opinion, from what transpired, that he shall be quite satisfied with what the Government intend doing for the ex-Guikwar of Baroda.

FROM information received from Bagdad, dated 25th April, it appears that the plague is localized at Nejef, where 943 persons died during the preceding fifteen days. Bagdad and Busreh are still reported to remain healthy.

A NEW light (says the *Indian Herald*) has been thrown on the subject of the late Dr. Lundy's death, and there is to be a fresh investigation into the circumstances. It appears that the analysts have failed to detect any trace of prussic acid in the stomach, while on the other hand sufficient blood was discovered on the brain to point to the supposition that heat apoplexy may have been the cause of death.

IT is stated that a place called "Unjeerbag"—garden of "figs"—having been thought to be an appropriate locality for the grave of H. H. the late Aga Khan, and for holding an annual pilgrimage to the shrine, has been purchased by some of the followers of the prophet from its owner, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.

THE statesmen of Joonagurh are, according to a vernacular paper called the *Gujarati*, afflicted with over much statecraft. The paper gives, with much precise circumstance, and without omitting the names of the politicians concerned, an account of how one party leader was recently favoured by a henchman of another leader with information regarding the diplomatic jokes perpetrated by the latter against the former, and how it confirmed existing suspicions, and what terrible results ensued, and how ministers seceded and interlopers tried to make head, and so on. But it seldom "pays" those who have been life-long colleagues, at least in the Joonagurh durbar, to show outsiders that there are ever serious differences existing, so the other day the princes and peoples subject to Joonagurh were treated to a Council speech—there is a council there to assist the deliberations of the durbar!—in which it was set forth that the chief politicians of the dominion had never had any difference except such as it is the privilege of all councils to have. They said they were no worse than Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll, who fell out the other day, and had not yet made up their quarrel, whereas they, the authors of the speech, had again become fast friends after a little difference on a grave political question. The speech proved most reassuring, for the hearers went rejoicing to their homes; but the *Gujarati* thinks they were only too credulous, and apprehends that, speech or no speech, most of the statesmen of Joonagurh may be likened to the *faquir* of whom an Indian poet has said:—

"On his lips the name of God,
Neath arm with knife to bleed,
To outward gaze a saint he trod,
Intent on godless deed."

THE S. P. and D. Railway are (says the *Civil and Military Gazette*) again increasing their facilities for the travelling public, two additional fast trains each way being run between Lahore and Amritsar, the local service being extended from Umballa to Phillour, and there being an additional local service between Loodiana and Lahore. The most important change, however, is the establishment of a mail service direct with Bombay *vid* the new Rajpootana line. We welcome this change, pending the completion of the Kurrachee mail arrangements, as counteracting the 11 hours' delay at Allahabad to our English mails, which has so long been a scandal in railway working. But we regret to see that we are again to be disappointed as to most of the benefit that we might have expected from the new route. The incoming English mails will reach Lahore at 8-20 p.m., too late (judging from past postal experience) for delivery the same night, so they might just as well arrive the following morning as they do at present. The remedy is obvious. Calcutta mail travels from Ghaziabad to Lahore in a few minutes less than sixteen hours, whereas the Bombay "mail," carrying our English letters, covers the same distance in twenty-two hours and a quarter. If the latter train ran at the higher speed, we should have our letters in Lahore at 2 p.m. We put this matter plainly before our provincial line, whose excuse has invariably been hitherto that they were most willing to help with the mails, but that they could not secure the co-operation of the E. I. Railway.

THE *Englishman*.—"When commenting, some days ago, on the reported terms of the concession to Messrs. Rothschild for the Khulna Railway, we stated our belief that it would be found that the repayment of the Government interest was to be made, not, as stated, from the first earnings of the line, but from its first profits over four per cent., a very different stipulation. We now learn, however, that the actual stipulation regarding the repayment is even less favourable to the Government than we had supposed. In fact, it is so unfavourable as to afford occasion for surprise, if not indignation. The interest advanced is to be repaid with interest by half the profits of the line over five per cent. Now, what does this mean? The Government, having undertaken to pay the concessionaires' interest on the entire paid-up capital at the rate of four per cent. during the period of construction, that is, for five years, will, by the time the line is opened, have advanced, as we have already pointed out, a sum equal to one-fifth of the capital. Adding to this sum accumulated interest for the five years at four per cent., the rate at which Government may be assumed to obtain its money, we get twenty-two per cent. of the capital as the actual amount by which the Government will then be out of pocket. Now as the interest on this sum at four per cent. will be very nearly one per cent. of the total capital, the line will have to return a profit of nearly seven per cent. before the Government can recover a pice of its outlay, while, should the profits be less than this, its outlay will go on increasing from year to year by accumulation of interest. It is only exceptionally profitable railways the net earnings of which exceed seven per cent. on their capital, and therefore the chance of Government recovering its outlay in this case depends on the line concerned proving an exceptionally profitable one. Should the line turn out only an ordinarily profitable one, the Government will be in the position of having contributed in effect a considerable proportion of its cost without a chance of any return beyond the indirect benefit that may accrue to the revenue from the development of the country through which it runs.

MR. EDMUND YATES announces that he has ceased to be proprietor of the *Cuckoo* newspaper, and that he has now no connection in any way with that journal.

GENERAL SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, late Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and Major-General T. F. Wilson, the new military member of Council, had the honour of dining with Her Majesty at Windsor the week before the mail left.

IT has been stated lately in several papers that the Government intended during the present Session to arrange for Prince Leopold to take his seat in the House of Lords as a Royal Duke. It is now said, however, on good authority, that this subject has not yet come before the Cabinet, and that it is not likely to do so at present.

WHEN Parliament re-assembles Sir G. Balfour will ask the Marquis of Hartington whether he can give any information as to the remarkable statement of Major Baring that the consumption of salt in Southern India has fallen off since the increase of duty, and also explain whether the Government will repeal the augmented duty lately imposed on the salt of Madras and Bombay.

FUNNY stories are being told about the Census in England. It is said that Sir Brydges Henniker received sixty letters on Census morning containing census-papers, with an earnest request that they might be considered confidential, and not published. In none of them was there anything of the slightest importance; but the fact serves to show the foolishly-exaggerated opinion many people have of the importance of their own concerns.

A PARLIAMENTARY agent of twenty years' standing recounts that when the *Freiheit* question was being discussed, he had an appointment with a member of the Government; but, although well known to the police from his frequent attendance at Westminster Hall, he was not permitted to enter the lobby until his brief-bag, which bore on it the name and address of his firm, had been opened and examined. He was further assured that members' bags, unless carried by the members themselves, were searched.

COMMANDER CHEYNE is keeping to the front with his proposed Polar expedition. He has just lectured upon the subject at the Albert Institution, in Windsor, under the chairmanship of the Vicar of the parish, and as a result an Arctic Committee is in process of formation at that place in support of the expedition. The American Press is advocating a combination of the British and American expeditions, and a letter has been addressed by Commander Cheyne to the Secretary of the American Navy, offering to join in a search for the Jeannette through Smith's Sound.

THE irritation of which the expression comes from both the Army and the Navy in South Africa is but natural (remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*), but we do not think it would be wise to give expression to it. There certainly would be no great glory gained by a renewal of the war, and by a demonstration that a regular army, provided with adequate artillery and cavalry, and of a possible strength of at least three to two Boers, could defeat all the Dutchmen in the Transvaal; and if there be disgrace or dishonour in the concessions made by the Government, neither the one nor the other can attach to the Army and Navy which obey its orders.

GENERAL EMORY UPTON, of the United States Army, whose suicide at San Francisco three weeks ago was so unaccountable, had a large acquaintance among military circles in the Old World. About six years ago, the *World* says, he was on a roving commission, charged with the investigation of the military systems of the world. He turned up at Calcutta when the Prince of Wales was there, when his visiting-card had the comical legend pencilled on it, "Inspecting the habitable globe;" and a year later he found his way into General Tchernaieff's intrenched camp at Deligrad, where he spent a few nights in great contentment in the squalid caverns which Tchernaieff's staff inhabited.

A MEMORIAL, signed by twenty-two thousand laymen, has been presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in opposition to the claim recently made for "the recognized toleration of wide diversities of ceremonial" in the Church of England. The feeling which prompted the memorialists is described as one of profound uneasiness lest, under the plea of toleration, ceremonial practices and doctrines should obtain recognition which are alien to the spirit of the Prayer Book. The signatures include, besides many members of both Houses of Parliament, one hundred and forty-one generals and other officers of the army, thirty-one admirals and other officers of the navy, seventy-nine physicians and surgeons, seventy-five barristers and solicitors, and one hundred and ninety-one magistrates.

LADY HENRIETTA LOUISA WEDDERBURN, widow of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., died on April 7, at her residence in Evington Gardens, aged seventy-seven years. Her ladyship was the daughter of the late Mr. William Milburn, of Bombay, and her marriage with Sir John Wedderburn, who was then a member of the Bombay Civil Service, was solemnised on September 7, 1822. Her husband, who eventually became Accountant-General to the Bombay Government, retired from the East India Company's Civil Service in 1837, and died on July 2, 1862, having succeeded to the baronetcy on April 7, 1858. The deceased lady had a family of seven children.

MR. GLADSTONE contributed the following letter to the Cheshire election, which was going on when the mail left:—"Dear Mr. Tomkinson,—I thank you very much for your letter and enclosure. I need hardly say that I cordially desire your success. One of my sons has, I think, volunteered his personal services. I am glad that in your address, with relation to the Transvaal, you take the bull by the horns, and avow your approval outright. I can assure you that when we come to the discussion in the House of Commons I shall adopt no apologetic tone. It was a question of saving the country from sheer blood-guiltiness. I chiefly regret the discussion because it will oblige us to go back upon, and censure anew, what it would have been more agreeable to spare.—I remain, faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE."

IT was remarked that the Guards' sentries on duty at St. James's Palace on the day of the Levée (April 5) omitted to salute one, if not more General Officers who passed them. One distinguished officer of that rank, just by way of a trial-trip, walked past a second time two sentries standing at ease at the gateway in Cleveland Row. They seemed much gratified at his personal appearance, but continued "standing at ease" all the same; but, *en revanche*, the sentry who was on duty over the Lord Chamberlain's corner saluted a Deputy-Lieutenant, with whose appearance he was unduly impressed. Perhaps the changes in the General Officer's uniform are too much for the sentries. Unless for the highly decorated and bemedalled veterans, however, the changes do not appear to be an improvement.

A PAINFUL case, which has caused great commotion in fashionable circles in Paris, has been brought to a close. M. and Madame Friedman, both well-known personages, were charged with forgery. Madame Friedman is the daughter of the late Duke de Persigny, the celebrated Imperial Minister. In a moment of temporary difficulty she and her husband put the name of the Princess de Moskowa to bills to the amount of 180,000 fr. to pay their creditors. The Princess, who died a short time ago, was the grandmother of Madame Friedman. She was notorious for her parsimony, and refused to pay the bills. The affair falling into the hands of the police, the young couple were arrested on the death of Madame de Moskowa. Her immense fortune was inherited by the Duchess de Persigny, who is understood to have paid all the bills, the majority of which were discounted by the Rothschild firm. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty," and M. and Madame Friedman left the court with their numerous friends.

A CORRESPONDENT submits a memorandum for the Indian Government suggesting as a remedy for the depressed exchange between India and this country that the Indian Government should withdraw the balances it has placed on deposit with the Presidency banks. These balances, he says, unduly lower the value of money in India, and if they were withdrawn the value of money would rise there, and also the rate of exchange. It is plain (says the *Times*) that this suggestion does no more than indicate the general interest which is felt in the subject. The effect on the exchanges of the proposed measure, apart from other objections to it, would only be temporary. As soon as the void caused by the withdrawal of the Government balances from the Presidency banks was filled up, the exchanges would fall back to their normal condition, which depends entirely on the permanent demand for silver for currency in India, and the balance of indebtedness between India and all other countries from time to time.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has approved of the following revised scale of pensions for the Indian Medical Service, to take effect from January 1, 1881:—After seventeen years' service, including twenty months' leave and furlough, a pension of £292 per annum. After twenty years' service, including two years' leave and furlough, a pension of £500 per annum. After thirty years' service, including four years' leave and furlough, a pension of £700 per annum. In addition to this scale, the extra pension of £350 and £250 per annum respectively to a Surgeon-General and Deputy Surgeon-General will continue to be given on completion of tour of appointment. Although no alteration has been made in the periods of furlough allowed to count as service, a substantial addition to the former rates of pensions has been authorized.

WE commend the following extract from the records of the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Glasgow Presbytery to those of our Parsee friends, who are still blushing at the conduct of the school boys in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall the other day. The gentlemen at this meeting were all men of education and position; and they were discussing a question of considerable importance. So that our Parsee friends need not, perhaps, be so much concerned for the credit of their community as some of them are:—

The Rev. P. M'Lachlan, Newlands, condemned the overture on theological, ecclesiastical, historical, and legal grounds. In the course of his speech he commenced to detail a conversation which had passed between Professor W. Robertson Smith, Professor Bruce, and himself.

The Moderator remarked that this was scarcely fair to the other two gentlemen, and suggested that he should pass away from it. (Applause.)

Mr. M'Lachlan replied that he would, but instead of that he gave the whole of it in a roundabout way.

The Rev. R. Thomson, Ladywell, said Mr. M'Lachlan, who stood in front of the fireplace, need not keep the whole warmth to himself. (Laughter.)

The Moderator called Mr. Thomson to order. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thomson rejoined that he objected to the whole of the fire being taken up in that way. (Laughter.)

Mr. M'Lachlan had only proceeded a few sentences further with his speech, when

Mr. Thomson again asked him not to take up the whole of the fire. (Laughter.)

The Moderator declared that these interruptions must not take place. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Thomson commenced to say that he had—

The Moderator interposed with the remark that should Mr. M'Lachlan prefer to stand in front of the fire he could not prevent him—(laughter)—but that these interruptions must not occur again. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thomson said that at any rate it was not courteous of any gentleman to absorb the whole of the fire. (Laughter.)

Mr. M'Lachlan, who had marched over to the other side of the room, concluded with the statement that this proposal would introduce a state of things that would tend to make the church explode as a legal system. (Applause.)

ONE of the leading German newspapers, the *Norddeutsche*, says:—"It is possible that the tolerance accorded to such sheets as the *Freiheit* and the *Ypered*, which have been secretly introduced by thousands of copies into Germany and Russia, may trouble the good relations between England and the two countries that we have named? We will not decide this question, in consideration of the delicacy of international relations, and of the duties and responsibilities which they impose upon the press. Still, in view of the manifold relations existing among European nations in the present day, these nations are too close to one another for it to be possible in the long run for one of them to treat the security and comfort of its neighbours as matters of indifference. That one State should allow poison, murderers, brigands, incendiary letters to pass its frontiers into other countries—well, that egotism which in England reconciles itself so perfectly with its Christianity, may find its account in such a policy so long as its tolerance has no results. But when States which possess a neighbour so extraordinarily tolerant desire in the interests of their own preservation to defend themselves against danger of that kind, they can only do so by subjecting to rigorous surveillance all the persons and things that come from their neighbour, as is done in time of plague or cattle-disease. If the English nation and its Government, whose country happens to be the source of these precious importations, either cannot or will not put things in order, the States of the Continent will be driven to do so in the way that we have indicated. And if the countries which are not in the habit of making such airy experiments with the maintenance of social order as have been made in Ireland for the last year; if Russia, Germany, and Austria demand from everybody who comes from England a passport in due form and marked by all the requisite attestations; and if these Powers subject to an adequate search every packet of merchandise that comes from England, to see whether the said packet does not contain some incendiary writing, poison, or explosive, then the *Pall Mall Gazette* will understand pretty quickly that in the long run the principle of the law of nations, adopted by all States on the basis of Christianity, and after an experience of many centuries, cannot be violated without injury to those material interests which are so dear to the English people."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal offices for the further consideration of amendments proposed to be made in the Municipal Acts. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. James Bapty, R. N. Coghlan, E. R. Freeborn, D. E. Gostling, D. S. Kemp, E. A. Turner, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Byramjee Nusservanjee Servai, Goculdas Jugmohandas, Javerilal Umiashunker, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrajee Byramjee Suntook, Raghunath N. Khote, Shewjee Dharmajee, Tribhovandas Mungaldas, and Venayekrao R. Luxmonjee.

Section 69 provides that whenever the Commissioner shall give notice to the owner of a house that he would perform through his agents the duties usually performed by halalcores, a rate which may appear to the Corporation likely approximately to cover the expenses incident to the performance of the service may be charged. To this section it was resolved to add the following:—"And from and after the date of such notice no private halalcores shall be employed on the property or within the district to which the said notice applies without express permission in writing of the Commissioner." It was also resolved that the water rate be charged in respect of property into which water is actually conducted, supplied, or used.

The consideration of sections 70—81 was postponed until after the report of the finance committee on the general question of assessment has been received by the Corporation.

In sections 114 and 117, the amendments proposed by the Town Council in relation to the refund of town duties were agreed to.

An amendment proposed by the Corporation Committee in section 127 in regard to a provision relating to appeals against assessment, intended for the protection of rate-payers, was also agreed to.

The consideration of amendment proposed in sections 128 and 134 was postponed until section 70—81 has been considered.

In section 137, it was resolved to insert new clauses: 1, for legalising the maintenance of a zoological collection or collections in one or more of the public gardens; 2, to allow of the making of transport material in the Municipal workshops for Government on emergencies; and 3, to allow of compassionate allowances being paid to widows or orphans of Municipal officers or servants dying while in the service of the Corporation.

In section 138 an amendment had been proposed with a view to secure the regular yearly payment by Government of one-quarter of the annual expenses of the police. It was resolved by a majority of votes that the section stand thus:—"The annual expenses of the police of the city of Bombay shall be from time to time determined by Government, and three-fourths of the amount so determined shall be the requirement of Government be paid out of the Municipal fund."

Section 139 was so amended as to make it lawful for the Town Council to deposit surplus funds at interest with the Bank of Bombay or invest in Bombay Municipal Loan securities or Port Trust bonds, and dispose of such securities or funds from time to time as may be necessary.

With regard to several important amendments proposed by Mr. Gostling in sections 163, 165, and 166, it was resolved that they be postponed until the next meeting of the Corporation, and that in the meantime the Commissioner furnish the Corporation with his report. The meeting then adjourned.

BENGAL.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Mr. G. Bezbaroa, an Assamese translator in the High Court, Calcutta, was charged, at the instance of an Assamese lady, named Reday, with the theft of gold jewellery, to the value of Rs. 1,200, and Government currency notes, valued at Rs. 80. The prisoner, who was represented by Baboo Gopal Lall Seal and Mr. Moses, pleaded "not guilty." The parties in the case were acquainted with each other, and on last Monday morning, the complainant informed the defendant, who was a constant visitor of her's, that she intended to go out in the course of the afternoon. At about 2½ o'clock, she secured a tin-box, which contained the jewellery and money in a leather trunk, the key of which she kept by her, while she concealed the key of the tin-box under her dresses in the leather trunk. She possessed no other friend in Calcutta; and as far as she was aware, no one else knew that she owned this property. She had no servants, and besides the defendant, no one else visited her. On her return, therefore, when she discovered that she had been robbed, she questioned the defendant about it, whom she saw in the street not far from her house. He advised her to report the matter to the local thannah. Having a strong suspicion on the defendant himself, she accused him of having taken the money, &c., and with tears in her eyes implored of him to restore them, but her appeals were only met with a serious attack upon her. She then followed his suggestion, and reported the robbery to the policeman of the beat, and afterwards to the local Inspector; to the latter, she accused the defendant of having robbed her. Inspector Bell accordingly took the defendant into custody, but leaving him at the station, the officer proceeded with the complainant to her house, and examined the trunk, &c. The trunk was locked, and one corner of it was cut with a sharp instrument, on opening it, the tin-box was found on top of the dresses, with the key attached to it. On further search, the whole of the ornaments and Rs. 70 in notes were found tied in a handkerchief, and concealed in the closet on the lower floor. The defendant had a key on his person which fitted the lock of the trunk, and Rs. 18-12. Other witnesses were examined, amongst whom was Inspector Bell, who said that the defendant changed a ten rupee note at a liquor shop, and bought a bottle of whiskey. The Rs. 8-12 was the balance proceeds of the note. The case was adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, Commander E. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 6 o'clock with the English mails of the 15th ultimo. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Hemslowe and infant.	Capt. Leighton and Mrs. Leighton.
Miss Hill.	2nd Lieut. Caulfield.
Mrs. T. Dayrell.	Mr. G. Ashby.
Mr. J. Pratt.	Mr. W. Nicholls.
Major and Mrs. Clive, infant and ayah.	Mr. Hodgson.
Mr. W. A. Benkier.	Capt. E. D. Burnett.
Mr. and Mrs. Gaston.	Lieut. Reid.
Capt. Vincent.	Mr. H. B. Goodall.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. A. G. Ermens.	Mr. L. Bonley.
Mr. A. Peychand.	Syed Murral Hydd.

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut. F. E. Cooper.	Col. Jenkins.
Mr. H. W. Jones.	Mr. R. A. Lloyd.
Mr. E. Pierce.	Mr. L. Seymour.

FROM ADEN.

Capt. F. M. Hunter and native servant.	Lieut. A. E. Rawnsley. Five natives on deck.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 9TH TO 15TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

THE Duke of Argyll has resigned his office as Lord Privy Seal, and has been succeeded by Lord Carlingford.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Duke of Argyll briefly explained his reasons for withdrawing from the Ministry. Lord Stratheden moved for the production of correspondence relating to the recall of Sir A. Layard from Constantinople, but Earl Granville, while assenting to the motion, deprecated any discussion of Eastern affairs at the present moment—a view in which Lord Salisbury concurred. The House adjourned for the Easter vacation until May 5.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Gladstone declined to accede to a suggestion of Sir S. Northcote to defer the second reading of the Irish Land Bill beyond the 25th inst. Notice of a resolution disapproving of the Bill was given on behalf of Lord Elcho. Sir M. H. Beach gave notice of a resolution condemnatory of the peace arrangements in the Transvaal. A conversation respecting the opportunities of discussing these motions occupied some time, and Mr. Gladstone spoke with some warmth on the subject. Nothing definite was agreed to. Mr. Chamberlain then explained, in considerable detail, the provisions of the Bankruptcy Bill, after which the House rose and adjourned until April 25.

The polling at Northampton on Saturday resulted in the re-election of Mr. Bradlaugh by a majority of 132 over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Corbett. The election at St. Ives of a representative in Parliament, in place of the late Sir J. Reed, resulted on Monday in the return of the Conservative candiate, Mr. C. C. Ross, by a majority of 102. Mr. Storey, an advanced Liberal, was elected, without opposition, on Monday, to the representation of Sunderland, vacated by the retirement of Sir H. Havelock-Allan.

Sir John Holker, addressing a Conservative meeting at Rawtenstall on Saturday, expressed his disapproval of the Irish Land Bill introduced by the Government as being opposed to the principles of all economical laws.

The members of the South-Eastern Circuit on Tuesday entertained at dinner the newly-appointed Justices Watkin Williams and Mathew in the hall of the Inner Temple.

The marriage of the Duke of Albany to the Princess Helena took place at Windsor on Monday. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Peterborough, Dean Wellesley, and Canon Prothero. The bride was given away by the Prince of Wales, and was attended by the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Princess Victoria of Hesse, Princess Mary of Teck, and Princess Frederica of Hanover. The Duke of Albany was attended by Prince Leopold, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg. The Duke and Duchess of Albany left Windsor for Claremont, the residence of Lord Rosebery, on Monday afternoon.

Lady Robartes died on Tuesday from the shock caused by a recent fire at Lord Robartes' residence, Lanhydrock-house, near Bodmin.

Mrs. Susan Wills Fletcher, a spiritualist professor, was, after a trial extending over six days, convicted at the Central Criminal Court of obtaining valuable jewellery, &c., from Mrs. Hart-Davies by means of fraud. The Judge passed a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. James Lord, a merchant in the City, on Saturday, shot himself in a railway carriage near Dartford, and died a few hours after removal.

A boatman at Middlesbrough has been remanded on a charge of causing his mother's death by a violent blow. Both were intoxicated at the time of the occurrence.

A man named Joseph Abel was summoned at Faringdon for the 34th time for non-compliance with the Vaccination Act. The magistrates imposed a fine of 10s., with 10s. 6d. costs, or a week.

An attempt was made on Sunday to hold a meeting on Peckham-rye, to express sympathy with the editor of the *Freiheit* and the Socialist cause, but there was a strong counter-feeling exhibited, and the meeting was forcibly closed.

The master and 18 of the crew of the steamer Gosforth, which had foundered in the Bay of Biscay on the 4th of April, were landed on Tuesday at Brighton. The carpenter and steward had been drowned.

Proclamations appeared in the *Dublin Gazette* on Tuesday declaring several other districts to be under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, and requiring the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland to 12 principal ports.

A meeting of the National Land League was held in Dublin on Tuesday, at which Mr. Parnell, M.P., presided. Several Members of Parliament and others discussed various portions of the Land Bill, and ultimately a resolution was passed that the measure was an admission of the justice of the cause advocated by the League, but it was not in its present shape a satisfactory settlement of the question.

OBITUARY.—Major-Genl. E. Wintle, Ben. Ret.; Col. J. Benwell, Mad. Ret.; Col. R. S. Gray, Mad. Ret.; Purser L. I. F. C. Ford, late 1 N.; Capt. T. H. Hockly, late of Chunar; Sir R. H. Vyvyan, Bart.; Admiral Sir J. Bruce; and the Rev. W. M. Punshon; Lady Henrietta Wedderburn; Lady Robartes.

The Greek Government is reported to have declared its willingness to accept the frontier arrangements acceded to by the Porte and recommended by the Powers, but makes certain reservations.

The six prisoners—four men and two women—charged with conspiring to effect the assassination of the late Emperor of Russia were put on their trial before the Special Council of the Senate at St. Petersburg on Thursday, and on Sunday the decision was given, condemning all the accused to death by hanging.

The resignation of the Cairoli Ministry at Rome has not yet been accepted by the King, who, however, has been in consultation with the leaders of the Opposition fractions, and it is generally expected that a coalition Ministry under M. Depretis will be formed.

The Tunis question continues to excite great interest in France and Italy. A force of about 10,000 French troops has already landed at Algiers, and will be immediately despatched to the frontier, the Government considering that the Bey of Tunis cannot restrain the marauding tribes within his dominions, the duty must, in self defence, be undertaken by France. The Italian papers declaim strongly against the action of France, which they insist is for the purpose of securing domination in all North Africa, to the great detriment of Italian interests.

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the charges of treason brought against General Cialdini, former Minister of War, was laid before the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, and a resolution was adopted declaring his innocence.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte died on Friday.

In the French Chamber on Monday M. de la Motte and other Bonapartist deputies asked for explanations respecting the expedition to Tunis, to which M. Ferry replied that the expedition was intended to put an end to the raids of barbarian tribes, and would be carried on as far as might be needful for the security of the Algerian colony. The Chamber voted confidence in the Government by a very large majority.

More stringent regulations have been adopted by the police in St. Petersburg with respect to entrance into and egress from that city, and similar regulations are to be adopted at Moscow.

A semi-official French paper states that the Porte has concentrated in the neighbourhood of Janina a force of 20,000 men and 12 guns.

A contract has been signed by the Hungarian Minister and the representatives of several foreign financial banking firms for the conversion of the Hungarian gold rente per cent. Gold Rente into a Four per Cent. Rente.

An official despatch has been published at St. Petersburg from General Skobeleff, in which he announces the complete submission of the Teke Turcomans, Tribes, who met their principal chiefs to Askabad to swear allegiance to the Emperor of Russia. The despatch adds that the expedition is brought to a close.

The angry feeling in Natal against the recently concluded peace settlement with the Boers still continues. Numerous complaints are made of ill-treatment of British and loyal settlers in the Transvaal. M. Joubert has expressed to Sir E. Wood his regret at Bechefstroom was allowed to capitulate without being informed of the armistice, and the place has been restored to the British authorities.

The steamer Australia arrived from London at New York on Saturday, and a man named Coleman, supposed to be a Fenian agent who was concerned in the attempt to blow up the Mansion-house in London, landed without molestation. Another man, O'Donnell, also arrived from Havre, who declared himself to have been connected with the Mansion-house plot.

A statement is made in some New York papers that the "Skirmishers," an Irish organization in the United Sates, has sentenced Mr. Gladstone to death on account of the part he took in passing the Irish Coercion Act.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. G. Stevenson, B. C. S.	Surg. R. A. K. Holmes, B.
Mr. A. P. Howell, B. C. S.	Col. W. Rose, M. S. C.
Mr. J. Scroggie, B. Uncov. C. S.	Lieut.-Col., St. George Caulfeild, M. S. C.
Mr. W. E. A. James, B. Uncov. C. S.	Capt. W. G. C. Johnstone, M. S. C.
Mr. J. Kay, B. Uncov. C. S.	Surg. T. C. H. Spencer, M.
Mr. G. Bowden, B. Uncov. C. S.	Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Bo. C. S.
Mr. C. J. K. Watson, B. Uncov. C. S.	Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, Bo. Uncov. C. S.
Lieut.-Col. J. Roberts, B.S.C.	Lieut.-Col. P. H. Le Geyt, Bo. S. C.
Major C. L. Prendergast, B. Inf.	Lieut. A. A. Pearson, Bo. S. C.
Capt. G. Gaisford, B. S. C.	Lieut. F. Stevenson, Bo. S. C.
Lieut. Kay, B.S.C.	Major R. Chapman, M. Inf., 6 mo.
Surg. J. Wilson, M. D., B. Surg. A. Deane, B.	Mr. W. H. Propert, Bo. C. S. to Aug. 27, 1881.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, B. C. S., 6 mo.	Mr. H. J. Lloyd, B. Uncov. C. S., 6 mo.
Mr. J. W. Quinton, B. C. S., 9 mo.	Capt. G. L. Eliot, B. S. C., 6 mo.
Mr. E. Bruce, C. I. E., B. Uncov. C. S., 6 mo.	Major R. Chapman, M. Inf., 6 mo.
Mr. W. H. Davy, B. Uncov. C. S., 6 mo.	Mr. W. H. Propert, Bo. C. S. to Aug. 27, 1881.
Mr. D. G. Proby, B. Uncov. C. S. 6 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Surg. H. W. Hill, B.	Mr. G. T. Giertzen, Bo. Uncov.
Major H. S. Elton, M. S. C.	Lieut. H. C. E. Lucas, Bo. S. C.
Major D. Cowie, M. S. C.	
Mr. R. Giles, Bo. Uncov.	

THE INDIAN NATIVE PRESS.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper issued on April 13th, contains a Despatch from the Government of India in reply to Lord Hartington's Despatch of Jan. 28, 1881, on the subject of the Vernacular Press Act. The Despatch, which is dated Feb. 28, says:—

"We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 28th January, on the subject of the Act IX. of 1878, commonly called the Vernacular Press Act. This enactment deals with two separate branches of the subject:—1. The vernacular publications printed in British India itself; 2. The importation of vernacular publications printed elsewhere than in British India for circulation therein.

"We agree with your Lordship in Council in thinking that this measure, especially as regards the former branch, the indigenous vernacular press, is open to grave objections, and that it is not desirable that it should remain permanently upon the Statute Book. The latter branch also requires very careful treatment. It will be in your Lordship's recollection that the Act as it finally became law differed in several most material points from the scheme upon which the opinion of local Governments had been invited, and that it was passed under circumstances which prevented it from receiving any public discussion. It seems to us, therefore, especially desirable to proceed with deliberation in dealing with the question.

"The Act of 1878 constituted a direct departure from the policy with respect to the press in this country, which had been followed by the Government of India for upwards of forty years. If it is repealed now it is very important that it should be done in a manner calculated to avoid the evils sure to result from frequent changes of system in regard to this important subject, and that the law relating to seditious and libellous writings should be placed upon as permanent a footing as possible.

"With this view, we feel that before proceeding to the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act we ought to examine carefully, as your Lordship has suggested, in consultation with the local governments, whether any alteration of the provisions of the penal code relating to writings of the description above referred to is required, and if it is, in what form it should be made. We are, therefore, under the necessity of postponing for the present the introduction of a Bill to repeal the Vernacular Press Act, but we beg to assure your Lordship that it is our full purpose and intention to take measures for repealing that Act immediately upon the re-assemblage of the Government in Calcutta next winter. Our colleague, Mr. Stokes, thinks that the Act should not be repealed unless the local governments have had the opportunity of expressing their opinion as to the expediency of such repeal."

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(Daily News, April 13.)

WE receive rather startling news from St. Petersburg. General Scobeleff, who was expected there has suddenly, our Correspondent, telegraphs to us, turned up at Kelat instead—that is to say, he is well on his way to Merv, whether that place be his real destination or not. He has more than halved the distance between it and Geok Tepe. It appears that in obedience to the Emperor's summons, or to some internal prompting of his own, he had made his way back north-westward to Krasnovodsk on the Caspian, and there embarked. His external or internal influence is not explained, he retraced his steps eastward again, and has made his way far beyond the positions from which he was recalled. The news of his presence at Kelat comes to St. Petersburg like a thunderclap, and the effect, our Correspondent tells us, less than a week ago. General Scobeleff does not simply report his own movements. He describes the explorations of other officers, which now bring us before the ground taken by Russian commanders in the geography of Central Asia. They are anxious, it will be suspected, not merely to ascertain the physical geography

said that the moment the Bill passed into law he thought the Land League ought to organize a legal department, and to take upon itself to a great extent the management of the cases of poor tenants, charging them nothing at all, if they were able to pay nothing, and charging them nothing more in any case than a moderate fee for the services they were enabled to render. Mr. Finigan, M.P., who was the principal speaker at the meeting at Peakle, said—I don't wish to express any opinion upon the merits or demerits of some of the sub-sections of this new Land Bill, but I will say this—that Mr. Gladstone has propounded a scheme which is based on justice, and which is based on the great principle that not only shall you have fair rents, but you shall have tenant-right and compensation for every inch of land which you turn over. The Rev. Mr. Ryan, C. C., also spoke, but had a very different opinion of the Bill; he believed it was a disgrace to the country, and, what was worse, he believed it to be the most treacherous act ever performed by a Minister famed for his chicanery.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary, was engaged to-day until a late hour in the afternoon transacting business in his office, Dublin Castle. The pressure is much less severe than when he left town on the eve of putting the Coercion Act in force, the country, though still in an unsatisfactory state, being far more tranquil and orderly.

April 12.

A meeting was announced to be held to-day in the Rotundo for the purpose of expressing the opinion of the Irish National Land League through the delegates from the provincial branches upon Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill. The hour appointed was 11 o'clock, but until 1 o'clock the pillar room was tenanted only by the reporters. Up to that time the directors of the League were understood to be consulting in Sackville-street as to the course to be carried out. Shortly before the hour mentioned, a good many country faces appeared in the room, and these were followed soon by the regular attendants at the weekly meetings. At no time, however, did the attendance number more than 100. There were present Messrs. Parnell, Metge, Gill, Finigan, and Healy. Mr. Parnell presided, and in opening the proceedings said the special business of the day was the consideration of the Land Bill produced by Mr. Gladstone. The measure deserved at their hands grave consideration, and on the result of their deliberations would depend the action of the League respecting the Bill. He did not believe the first part of the Bill would be beneficial to the tenant, the proceedings to be taken under it being too complicated and expensive, and the court for deciding the fair rent not having in the past commended itself to the confidence of the tenants. The people should not be induced by the Bill to surrender their grip of their holdings or be tempted to expatriate themselves under the emigration clauses. The right of free sale, too, would be of little advantage to the small tenants, for the value of land was so much decreased that they would only obtain for their interest what would pay the arrears, and thus the sale would be under circumstances most unfavourable to themselves and most advantageous to the landlord. Not being well acquainted with the measure, he would not venture to pronounce on it probable effects in Ulster, but would leave that to the northern delegates. Mr. Doherty, of Derry, said the Bill was a compromise; but, assuming that it was intended the tenant should have the full value of his tenant-right in Ulster, it might be regarded favourably. But the Ulster custom or tenant-right had been destroyed in many cases by the rack-rent, and that rack-rent was to be the measure of the court's estimate. The Bill perpetuated rack-rents, and did not render it mandatory on the Judge to regard the tenant's interest in the holding. The Bill was also to be objected to for the revaluation which it made almost imperative every 15 years, which periodical revaluation was objected to in Ulster, because it was the interest of the valuer to raise the commercial value. The people of Ulster would not consent, after the value of land had been once fairly ascertained, to allow a revaluation except as regards the general increase in value of land all over the country; and they would not permit the tenants' improvements to be an element of the calculation of the rent. Mr. Loudon then spoke of the Bill in its application to the West. He said the Government professed to intend by the Bill to grant fixity of tenure, fair rent, and free sale, but the provisions were such that the condition of the tenant seeking to avail himself of them would be worse than before; the right to sell was hedged round with so many restrictions that the attempt would involve the tenant in a lawsuit. The landlord might object that the purchaser was a bad character, and the average county justice would accept as proof the mere assertion that the man was a Fenian or reasonably suspected by the Constabulary. This alone made the provision worse than a farce—an insult to the intelligence of the Irish people. Where the landlord had made the smallest advance to the tenant it neutralized the right of free sale and made the tenant's position worse than at present. The provisions as to the devolution of the holdings were also conceived in the interest of the landlord; for instance, the clause empowering the landlord to recover possession where the tenant dying divided his holding among two members of the family, or where the interest was divided by the operation of the law of intestacy. The Bill did not at all provide fixity of tenure, for its numerous saving clauses gave the landlords as much power of banishing tenants as at present. Among these was the statutory condition that the rent should be paid the day it was due, without the usual six months' grace, so that if a tenant were a day late the landlord could at once evict him. The landlord might also resume possession for the benefit of the labourer on the estate, a provision intended to enable the landlord to stir up strife between labourers and farmer, should the latter offend him in any way. The Bill's definition of a fair rent was objectionable, because it was provided that in estimating it tenants' improvements should be considered and that might be so interpreted that the Judge might either disregard the tenant's improvements or make them the basis of a rack rent. The principles provided by the Land Act of 1870 had been ignored; the tenants' ignorance, of their rights under it, and there was astonishing ignorance had been taken advantage of, and there was no guarantee that this measure would be better administered. The people who had been compelled to exclude themselves from the benefit of that Act by accepting leases were not restored to their rights by this Bill, but were thrown helpless at the feet of their tyrants. No measure would be satisfactory which did not abolish all leases by which the tenant had contracted himself out of the benefit of the Act. The provision for establishing peasant proprietors was the least objectionable of the Bill, but the power to advance money to tenants constituting them tenants in fee farm would be injurious to the country, as encouraging absenteeism. Instead of the complicated Bill, he advocated one establishing registry courts and a system of land laws resembling lands as easy transferable as any other property. Under no other arrangement could peasant proprietors be established. On the whole, he was disappointed with the measure, but Mr. Parnell and his party might succeed in rendering it tolerable; but whether it passed or not, landlordism should be put to death, and the British Government should be the executioner. The Rev. Mr. Sheehan was then asked to describe the public opinion of the south on the Bill, which, he said, was one of utter disappointment. It would not produce peace, prosperity, or content.

Mr. Richard Lalor, M.P., disapproved of the provision for reclamation of waste lands and their sale, as they would be purchased by capitalists and companies as a commercial speculation, who would exact the utmost rent from the tenants. The Bill was also most defective in not making provision for the labourers, a class who required protection quite as much as the tenant farmers. The League should never give up the agitation till the Irish people who tilled the soil were rooted in it as its owners. Mr. Parnell then stated that, though the meeting was attended by delegates from the local branches, it was not to be regarded as one having the right to pronounce a definite decision on the Land Bill. A land conference would be held later on, at which the measure would be discussed with all the advantage of a week's further consideration.

The Rev. Mr. Ryland proposed, and Mr. Dillon seconded, a resolution, which was passed, declaring that the introduction of the Land Bill was an admission on the part of the Government of the existence of the organization and of the justice of its principles; but that it was not satisfactory as a settlement of the land question, and that a committee be appointed to consider the measure and report to a conference of delegates to be held in Dublin on the 21st and 22nd of April.

A full meeting of the general committee of the Eight Hundred of the Birmingham Liberal Association was held on Tuesday, Mr. William Harris in chair, to consider the Irish Land Bill. On a motion of Mr. William Kenrick, seconded by Mr. George Dixon, it was resolved "That the Birmingham Liberal Association desires to express its gratitude to her Majesty's Government for the large, liberal, and comprehensive measure of land law reform for Ireland embodied in the Land Bill introduced into the house of Commons by the Prime Minister; that in this measure the Association recognizes with satisfaction the adoption of those principles upon which alone the just interests of the cultivators of the soil can be secured—namely, the establishment of tenant-right, by providing for the settlement of fair rents, the free sale of the tenant's interest, and the security of tenure under the authority of a Court so constituted as to command the confidence of the Irish people. That the Association heartily approves those portions of the measure which provide for the creation of a new property, by the purchase and division of estates, by assisting tenants to buy their holdings, and by the reclamation of waste lands, and that for these purposes it believes that the funds advanced by the State under the authority of Parliament may be wisely and beneficially applied. That the Association regards with satisfaction and hope the prospect of promoting migration from overcrowded districts in Ireland by the employment of labour and the settling of a new proprietary on reclaimed lands, and that it believes that if it be found desirable to encourage emigration, the scheme proposed by the Bill of well-considered co-operation between the house Government and local Government is by the wisest that could be adopted. That, believing this great measure to be an act of justice and policy conceived in the highest interests of the Irish people and to be full of the brightest promises for the peace and prosperity of Ireland, the Association takes note with thankfulness of Mr. Gladstone's declaration that the Government will use all legitimate means to carry the Bill through Parliament."

At a meeting of the New Ross Land League last evening, the President, the Rev. P. M. Furlong, said the usefulness of the Irish Land Bill to the tenantry depended altogether on the spirit in which it was administered. If it was fairly administered, it would prove one of the greatest blessings that ever passed through Parliament, and would work positive injury to the people. The only true solution of the land question would be a measure that would make the tenant the owner of the soil which he had given him to cultivate. A resolution was passed declaring that while the Bill contained many provisions of considerable merit, it was marked by several great defects, and could not be accepted as an adequate settlement of the land question.

CORK, April 10.

Mr. Parnell, in speaking this evening at the banquet given to him by the Cork Land League, in reply to the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," referred at considerable length to the policy and action of the Irish party, the result of which, he said, was to stay evictions and to lower rents. The throwing out of the Compensation for disturbance Bill had enabled the landlords to increase evictions 600 per cent. in two months. He hoped now that the effect of the Coercion Act was beginning to die away, the landlords would see that it was useless for them to continue the struggle against a determined and united people. Amid cries of "Traitors" and Renegades," Mr. Parnell went on to say that the Irish party could have successfully resisted coercion but for the fact that 17 of the Irish members broke the pledges they had given to preserve the union of the party, and, on the eve of the battle crossed the floor of the House, join the supporters of the Government, and turn their weapons against their own countrymen. (Groans and hisses.) The constituencies should execute prompt judgment on these men when they presented themselves for re-election. He then proceeded to say—We were told that by the course we adopted we were obstructing the Land Bill and delaying remedial legislation; but you are aware that the Government had not at this time shaped remedial legislation. They had not made up their minds what remedial legislation they were to propose. If the Land Bill had been proposed a fortnight or a month after the commencement of the Session, it would have been a very weak Land Bill indeed. (Cheers.) As courage always has its own reward, so the courage of the Irish members in resisting coercion to the last has been rewarded by having a much stronger Bill brought in, after 22 alterations, than could have been possible or even thought of at the beginning of this month. (Cheers.) The Land Bill may be roughly divided into two main parts—The first division, which deals with the question of rents and tenures, and the second which deals with the question of ownership, of the reclamation of lands, and with emigration and migration. The first part provides that the tenants subject to the operation of the Act may apply to the Court to fix what is called in the Bill a judicial rent; and this provision undoubtedly opens a fascinating prospect to the Irish tenantry. I believe it is exceedingly probable that the great majority of the tenants in Ireland will imagine they are entering into an Elysium. When we come to examine the construction of the Court we find that it is one which has already and very justly, forfeited the confidence of the Irish tenants. It is the same Court which has been tried and found wanting in carrying out the Land Act of 1870. The County Court, or Quarter Sessions, as it used to be called, is to fix the rent. These Courts are invariably manned by Judges who are landlord nominees, or landlords themselves, or relatives of landlords, or members of Whig or Tory clubs. (Hear, hear.) In fact, the great difficulty in obtaining justice is simply this—that the Court is invariably presided over by the very classes who are interested in the maintenance of landlord institutions and rack rents on the tenantry. Now, one of the chief reasons of the failure of the Act of 1870 was the want of confidence in the constitution of those very Courts. (Hear, hear.) When the people went into these courts they found that the decisions in a great many cases were given against them, and they found even when they obtained a favourable decision that the amount due was eaten up by costs, and not at all proportionable to the amount of the loss suffered by the tenant by being deprived of his holding. The tenant was hampered upon every side in his resort to these courts. (Hear, hear.) It was exceedingly difficult for him to obtain a solicitor to plead his cause, because country attorneys dreaded appearing for the tenants, knowing that they would be "Boycotted" by the Bench if they did so. I don't refer to the Judges presiding in County Courts, but those sitting on the bench at petty sessions, whose good will it was of vital importance that local solicitors should cultivate. Only three cases occurred since the passing of the Act of 1870 in which tenants evicted for non-payment were compensated for disturbance under the 9th section, although I am informed that thousands of tenants were evicted whose rights to compensation were quite as valid as those of tenants who obtained it. County Court Judges and the constitution of County Courts are exceedingly defective, and I consider that to make these courts the tribunal in which the fixing of a fair rent is settled is one of the vital defects of this Bill. (Cheers.) Now, there are many defects in the Bill besides those of defective courts. Any Bill which does not largely reduce the rents of the majority of the Irish tenants will and ought to fail to give satisfaction to them. The Bill is only intended to interfere with a few landlords and not with the predominant number of them. I venture to think that any Bill which does not interfere with the large majority of Irish landlords will not have the slightest chance of successfully closing this question. Tenants forced to take leases, since the passing of the Land Act of 1870 at exorbitant rents, of which there are a vast number, are debarred from the benefit of this Bill before their leases expire. We have also the fact that all arrears of rent must be paid up before the tenant can apply to the Court to fix the fair rent. We know that an enormous number of tenants are in arrears of rent, and that they are hopelessly unable to pay them, and hence it will follow that the tenants will have to borrow money to pay these arrears, or have to submit to eviction, and be only permitted to sell their tenant-right and to pay all the arrears of rent. Now, that is a very unsatisfactory provision, and it is one which applies to tenants who are liable to be evicted before the passing into law of this measure. There is another defect in the Bill in addition to the fact that all arrears of rent must be paid—that tenants who may have been paying a rack-rent for a number of years, two or three years, or perhaps 20 or 30 years, and who may have got into debt to money-lenders or shopkeepers to pay their rent, are not entitled to take into account the fact that this exorbitant rent has been paid for a number of years. The Court ought surely, in valuing the tenants' interest in his holding, to be entitled to take into account such a matter. If the tenant has been paying a rack-rent for a great number of years, he should be entitled to restitntion in the future payment of his rent. (Cheers.) The establishment of a peasant proprietary is the only solution of the question. We propose to establish it—firstly, be forcible expropriation of the bad landlords, and secondly by the State advancing money to the tenants to buy their holdings from the landlords willing to sell them these holdings. It is impossible to adopt any alternative of the solution presented by the first portion of the Government Bill except compulsory expropriation of bad landlords. (Cheers.) I think that such a solution would be far easier, much less expensive, much quieter, and would lead to far more satisfactory results to both landlords and tenants. (Cheers.) There would be some certainty about such a scheme; there will be none as to the proceedings of these courts. If the measure passes into law we should use the resources of the Land League and the permanent organization we have established for the purpose of enabling the tenant farmers to make the best of its provisions (hear, hear); the complete organization of the tenantry and the power of the Land League will undoubtedly enable us to overcome many of its defects and make the most of any advantages which it offers. (Cheers.) The first part of the Bill will certainly render it more difficult for a landlord to evict or rack-rent tenants in the future, though I fear at best it will prove disappointing to the bulk of the tenantry who trust to its provisions. (Hear, hear.) I took forward with much more hope, and I anticipate much better results from the provisions establishing a peasant proprietary and enabling public companies to buy lands in this country for the purpose of emigrating thereto the tenants from the crowded districts. The provision of the second portion of the Bill are taken almost line for line from the recommendations of the Committee of the Land League of April, 1880. I look upon the power of letting holdings to tenants in fee farm as the most valuable provision of the whole measure, as it secures to the tenants of such estates as are allowed to take the advantage of this part of the measure the right of becoming permanent tenants, at a reduction of fully 35 per cent, on their present rents. (Cheers.) In fact, I do not see how rack-renting landlords can receive any money at all for their estates, or any rents in future, except under the provisions of this portion of the Bill. (Cheers.) The only objectionable feature of this part of the measure is the emigration scheme. I look upon this emigration scheme as deliberately intended to clear off a very large number of small tenants throughout Ireland, and they are the tenants whom this Bill designs to emigrate to some British colonial possession. We ought to set our faces determinedly against anything of the sort. (Cheers.) We should claim for the small tenants of Ireland, the men who, by their sufferings, have ripened this question for solution (cheers); who, by their endurance and courage, have compelled the attention of this powerful Government to this land question, the full protection that is provided for the richest tenant under this measure. (Cheers) I think, in conclusion, with regard to the last portion of this measure, that it will probably lead to very remarkable results if your people maintain their attitude of determination (Cheers.) But if you should imagine that you have gained the day merely because the Government bring forward a long Bill, containing many clauses, you will be bitterly disappointed in the result. (Cheers.) If you continue to show that you have the power to settle this question by your own exertions, then you may depend upon it, the courts will be anxious to give you as good a settlement as you can obtain of yourself without them. (Cheers.) As a permanent result, I should hope for the whole measure that, after a few years, it will lead to the fulfilment of Davitt's programme—the abolition of landlordism and the prosperity of Ireland. (Cheers.) The condition of the people of Ireland is a puzzle at the present moment. I do not think that ever have we had more reason to congratulate ourselves upon our position than at the present moment. You have withstood manfully the threats and intimidation of the present Government, and if the land bristles with soldiery, though you have been tempted to the Commission of acts of violence and retaliation, you have stood your ground within the limits of the Constitution; you have shown this Government that though they can be unlawful and overbearing, though they may have recourse to violent acts against the rights and liberties of our country, you know how to preserve your calm and steadfast attitude, and that you will continue to preserve that attitude to the end. (Loud cheering.)—*Times.*

THE CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A SPIRITUALIST.

The charge against Mrs. Susan Wills Fletcher of having obtained from Mrs. Hart-Davies a quantity of property of the value of some 10,000*l.* by false pretences, was resumed on April 12th, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Hawkins.

Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. Snagge, and Mr Cavendish Bentinck appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Addison, Q.C., and Mr. Besley, instructed by Mr. E. D. Lewis, were for the defence.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in summing up the case to the jury, said the issues had been a good deal discussed, and he thought he had better present them in the first instance. Then he would apply himself to the facts of the case, giving a general outline of what which had been sought to be established, and then go into the details of the evidence. The prisoner was charged in the indictment, which contained eight counts, with three or four different offences. In the first place, she was charged with obtaining, by false pretences, certain articles of jewellery. Then she was charged with obtaining articles of wearing apparel and other goods. In the third count she was charged with having obtained the execution of a deed of gift by false pretences, and the substance of the false pretences was that she, with her husband and a person named Morton, had represented to the prosecutrix that her mother-in-law had desired that she should have her goods. Another count was that of conspiring to obtain the goods, and to procure the deed of gift and the will. To the counts which referred to the conspiracy to steal and the obtaining of the goods by means of witchcraft, it was not necessary to refer, as, in the first case there was no evidence, and in the second the count was bad, and must be quashed. Upon the whole of the other charges the jury would have to give their verdict. The charge of false pretence he proposed to deal with before touching upon the conspiracy count, in order that the jury might consider them apart from each other. The learned Judge then gave a general history of the antecedents of the parties, and said with reference to the alleged value of the property that it had been urged by the defence that although Mrs. Hart-Davies had sworn in 1876, upon the death of her mother, for the purposes of probate, that the property was of less value than 100*l.*, she now said that her property was worth 10,000*l.* It was a question for the jury whether this circumstance should disentitle the witness to credit. She had explained the matter by saying that the whole of the property involved in the present case had been really given to her before her mother's death, and that being no lawyer, she did not think it necessary to include the value of those goods. The question was whether she believed that what she was doing was right, or whether she new that she was doing wrong in taking a false oath, and it was necessary to consider that in weighing the value of her evidence. Of Fletcher and his antecedents nothing whatever was known beyond the fact that he was an American and a spiritualist, and with regard to Mrs. Fletcher there was but little more information. Morton was a friend of the Fletchers, who lived with them, and all that was known of him was that he was a member of the American Bar. It was alleged that Mrs. Hart-Davies was first introduced to Mr. Fletcher in his capacity as a spiritualist doctor, and that having been introduced, the Fletchers finding Mrs. Davies a weak, flighty woman, deliberately laid a scheme to impose upon her by pretending to deliver messages to her from her dead mother. Upon this occasion to his mind, it was absolutely immaterial whether or not there were to be found a million persons or not who believed that communication might be had with the departed spirits, or whether such persons did or did not exist. The charge was not that she obtained the jewels under an honest belief that the mother had communicated with her, but whether or not the prisoner honestly believed what she was telling Mrs. Hart-Davies—whether she believed that she was in communication with Mrs. Hart-Davies's dead mother. Or did she avail herself of the credulity of Mrs. Hart-Davies to tell her what she knew to be false with a view to induce her to part with her property. It would be a shocking thing in this country to believe that a non-belief in spiritualism could be regarded as a crime. Whether 100,000 people believed that they were in daily communion with the spirits of the departed was no question for the jury. The question for them was, whether fraudulent concoctions had been made by the Fletchers, as coming from the spirit of the dead, for the purpose of inducing those living to take action upon them. That was the question which they had to decide, and their verdict would not be the slightest degree influenced by the conscientious belief of those who believed in spiritualism. Dealing with the evidence in detail, his Lordship said, with reference to what had passed between the Fletchers and Mrs. Hart-Davies, that it was worthy of observation that the early messages which were supposed to come from the mother referred only in general terms to the past troubles of Mr. Davies, who, at the first interview had, she said, stated that she had been a sufferer to an extent more than that which fell to the common lot of humanity. The second *seance* also referred to generalities only, but subsequently when they became better acquainted, and had the opportunity of knowing her affairs, came the reference to the jewellery, and the messages from the mother in regard to them, with the letter "Do as you are instructed by me," after which the jewels were handed over to, and worn by, Mr. Fletcher. With regard to the third charge, that of obtaining the deed of gift, the history of that document might possibly throw some light on the whole transaction. On the point of conspiracy to procure the deed, it had been said, on the part of the prisoner, that there could not be, in point of law, a conspiracy between husband and wife alone, and that although it might be established beyond a doubt that the husband and wife had conspired to procure the deed, they could not be indicted jointly for conspiracy, because the husband and wife were supposed to be only one mind, and that therefore unless Colonel Morton could be shown to have taken part in it, the conspiracy failed. This point had been objected to, but was not good in law. He did not deny that the presumption might arise, if the husband and wife did a particular thing, that the wife was acting under the coercion of her husband; but it was a mere presumption, and one liable to be rebutted. It would be revolting to common sense if the law were in such a condition that a wife, who was shown to have coerced her husband into the commission of a crime, would be allowed to go free, whilst the husband was punished. He did not believe that that was the law. There was, however, no authority upon it, and for that reason he had not determined the point, although for present purposes he held that the conspiracy count would stand. He would have to take the opinion of the jury with regard to the conspiracy, because it might be necessary to understand whether Morton was a conspirator or not. There was no evidence that Morton was one of those who made false representations in the first instance, but there arose the question whether or not he had combined with Fletcher and his wife to get Mrs. Hart-Davies to sign the deed of gift under false pretences, although he had nothing to do with procuring the goods. The question for the jury was whether Morton knew that he was preparing a deed of gift, which was fraudulent by reason of the false pretences alleged. With regard to the will, it was perfectly certain that it had been made at the wish of Mrs. Hart-Davies, who desired that her property should be so disposed of as to promote the interests of spiritualism in its higher phases. No reference to that object, however, appeared in either the will or the codicil. On the contrary, they were made in such a way as to show that it was intended the property should be actually realised and received by the Fletchers individually, because it would be observed that it was to be divided between them, each taking an equal moiety, that for Mrs. Fletcher being secured independently of any control on the part of her husband. At this time all the jewellery had gone, all the clothes had gone, and the deed of gift had been made. Therefore, in the event of her death, and the will being established, there would be left a particle of property for her husband, child, or any other person except the Fletchers. There was, however, no crime in winning a person over to leave his property in any particular direction, although such a will might be set aside on the ground of undue influence. The charge, however, in this case was not mere undue influence over the person who made the will, but that fraud was resorted to in order to make her execute it. It seemed to him that on that part of the case the evidence was not so strong as upon every other part. Whether they approved the transaction about the will or not was quite another thing. They might say that it was a wrong thing to exercise undue influence, but they could not say that the mere exercise that influence should be regarded as a criminal offence. It had not been suggested that the mother's spirit had expressed any desire that the will should be made, but it had been shown that it was Mrs. Hart-Davies's act, prompted by her regard for the Fletchers, and the cause of spiritualism. It would not be safe to say that constituted a criminal offence in the absence of proof of misrepresentation. After reading extracts from many of the letters which has been put in evidence for the purpose of showing the relationship which existed between the parties, his lordship, on the question of false pretences, directed the jury that in order to find the prisoner guilty on those counts it would be necessary that they should believe that she was instrumental in making those pretences. He left it to them to say whether the representations under which the property was obtained were false, and if so, whether they were false to the knowledge of the prisoner. Concerning the will and the conspiracy to steal, he directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, leaving only the false pretence and the conspiracy to defraud.

The jury, after an absence of an hour and thirty-five minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty, both on the false pretence and upon the conspiracy counts of the indictment.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in passing sentence, said:—Susan Wills Fletcher, you have been convicted, after a long and patient trial, of having obtained a large quantity of property from Mrs. Hart-Davies by false pretences, and the jury have found that you have been guilty also of conspiring with a person named Morton to procure a deed of gift, and of further conspiring with your husband to obtain those goods by means of false pretences. Although a great many counts have been entered upon the indictment, I look upon it in substance as but one offence. I cannot help saying that from the evidence before me I feel perfectly satisfied with the verdict of the jury, and that I do not see how they could have come to any other conclusion. I think they have come to a right conclusion also in considering that you were not acting under the coercion of your husband. After the finding of the jury it is not necessary for me to reserve any question for the consideration of the Court of Appeal. I have now only to consider what sentence I shall pass upon you. I am not going to pass sentence upon you for anything except that of which you have been found guilty. I think a great deal has been letters which shows to my mind that both you and your husband had entered into a conspiracy to throw this wretched woman into the hands of your husband, but that is a matter which the criminal law does not touch. At the same time, it shows how very little you deserve the character which a great number of witnesses gave you. You are standing here alone and unsupported by your husband; if he were here I should have a great deal more to say than I have to say now, because though the jury have rightly found that you were not acting under the coercion of your husband in the sense which would render you irresponsible, I cannot help thinking that it was through him that you first entered upon this most wicked and impudent conspiracy. I cannot help thinking that but for his evil influence you might have abstained from attempting it, and that I shall take into consideration. In the result it comes to this, that you found a weak, credulous, foolish woman, who was open to all the flattery you thought fit to bestow upon her. You knew that she professed to have a great attachment for her dead mother, and you worked upon it. You were tempted by the sight of her jewels and her property to work upon her by falsely pretending that the dead mother sent messages to her. It was a miserable, mean, and paltry trick which you resorted to for the purpose of obtaining possession of her property. Fortunately, however, she has succeeded in obtaining possession of a great part of it. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, and looking upon the case as one in which you are most unquestionably guilty of the false pretences, I take into consideration, nevertheless, the circumstance that but for your husband you possibly never would have embarked in such a fraud as this, and I will not pass the extreme sentence which the law allows. The law authorises me to send you to penal servitude. I will not do so; but the sentence is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months.

The prisoner was then removed.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NATAL.

The special correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing from Heidelberg, says:—The greatest uncertainty and confusion prevail everywhere, indeed it may be said that law has ceased to have any existence, that there is neither central nor local authority, and that society is altogether disorganised. Neither the English nor Dutch section of the population has any belief in the continuance of peace, and it is generally considered that the prevailing peace will be short indeed. I have conversed with many of the Dutch, who are unanimous in asserting that if the Commission annexes any Boer territory they will at once take up arms again. As to giving up the rifles captured during the war, in accordance with the stipulation of the Treaty, they scoff openly at the idea. Travelling in the Transvaal is most unpleasant for an Englishman. The attitude of the Boers is offensive in the extreme. They are continually expressing in loud terms their contempt for Englishmen, and assert that next time, instead of contenting themselves with merely repulsing attacks, they will drive the British troops into the sea. The English are unanimous in asserting—and no one who sees how the Dutch are conducting themselves can doubt the truth of the assertion—that their position here will be absolutely intolerable should peace be concluded on the terms at present marked out, and that they must accompany the troops when the territory is evacuated, abandoning all their property here. The English storekeepers announce their intention of collecting their debts from the Dutch during the next six months, but as it is extremely improbable that the Dutch will pay complications will arise on this head also. Indeed, the situation at present is one of extreme tension, and passions on both sides are at fever heat. I visited several Kaffir kraals during my journey up. The natives said that the Dutch told them that they had killed off all the soldiers, and were now masters again. The Kaffirs expressed the deepest regret at the cessation of the British rule, which had already done so much to improve their condition.

Telegraphing from Newcastle, the correspondent says:—I hear from Heidelberg, under date of the 7th inst., that the question with regard to the flag has been arranged, and the Boers have promised not to raise the Dutch flag again. The excuse given for doing so on the day when Sir Evelyn Wood required its removal was that it was necessary in order to reassure the people. I have had an interview to-day with Messrs. Joubert, Pretorius, and Jorrisen. They informed me that the Volksraad will meet on Friday, the 15th instant, to receive the report of the Triumvirate upon all the recent negotiations and arrangements with the British. A Proclamation will then be issued, enjoining upon the Boer population to abstain from all acts and words of an annoying character, which would be calculated to embitter the relations between the English and Dutch. This document will point out that England, in granting peace and liberty to the Transvaal, has performed a noble act of justice. At the same time it is unquestionably the case, whatever the Boers may say, that the spirit of the people is very warlike, and that they are confident of their ability to overthrow the English rule in South Africa. The English residents and the Colonial Dutch are continuing their preparations to leave the country, as one and all believe that anarchy will follow the restoration of the Boer Government after the cessation of British rule, and that their position will be altogether unsafe. The peace has completely ruined them, and they complain bitterly that England has broken faith with them. Sir Evelyn Wood will return to Newcastle to-morrow; Sir Owen Lanyon will accompany him. Intense discontent prevails at Pretoria on both sides. M. Joubert has made a speech there, in which he exhorted the people, in case the Royal Commission should annex a large portion of the Boer territory, to fight as valiantly as they have done heretofore for their freedom. The total number of Boers in arms during the hostilities did not exceed six thousand. It has been ascertained beyond doubt that considerable numbers refused to take any part in the rising. The claims for compensation which will be presented to the Commissioners threaten to assume vast proportions. The Boer leaders, however, while realising and admitting the enormous difficulties which have yet to be overcome, express their full confidence in the ability of the Commission to overcome them. News has been received from Lydenberg up to the 27th of March. Mr. Aylward arrived there on the 11th, with the news of the death of Sir George Colley. The next day he opened communications with the British garrison in the fort, and a conference was held at which Aylward announced the death of the British General in command of the Army, and advised Lieutenant Long to surrender. The English officer refused to retire from his post of duty, and returned to the Fort, which has held out gallantly ever since the outbreak of the disturbances. The British loss has been seven men killed, while twelve Boers have been shot by the beleaguered garrison. At the commencement of the siege water was scarce; but after a while spring was struck, and the difficulties arising from a want of water were at an end. The Gold Fields have not been molested; but the storekeepers and the bank have been requisitioned for small sums. The Landrost of Lydenberg actually supplied the Boers with cartridges after the affair at Bronker's Spruit.

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